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nomena of obsession and impulsions, and states that uranism is undoubtedly on the increase, both among men and among women. The real cause of perversion is unknown. The author cannot hold either with Mantegazza that it is caused by anatomical arrangement of the various nerves, nor with Krafft-Ebing. Coming to the question of periodic inversion of the psychoses the author shows that inversion may figure in periodic insanity, epilepsy, general paralysis, senile dementia, etc. The author then takes up inversion-vice, and studies professional inversion; inversion through lust or depravity; inversion through necessity, and inversion through fear of normal sexual relations. After treating uranism, the other subjects already mentioned are fully discussed, each one illustrated with interesting and instructive cases.

On the whole, the book cannot be recommended too highly, not only to lawyers, but also to physicians. It is a most balanced, sane, and lucidly written work, is remarkably free from technical terms, and is altogether the best book on the subject with which I am acquainted. It is to be regretted that a course similar to Dr. Thoinot's is not available to students in this country.

Joseph E. Corrigan.

SUSPENSION OF THE POWER OF ALIENATION. By STEWART CHAPLIN. Second Edition. New York: BAKER, VOORHIS & COMPANY. 1911. pp. xlvii, 413.

As Mr. Chaplin states in his first edition of this useful and standard treatise, the New York Revised Statutes established a new system of law on the subject of perpetuities. This system cannot be learned from the Revised Statutes themselves, for these statutes are not a mere revision of the statute law in the strict sense of the term, but are in effect a codification, especially of many important topics in the law of private rights, such as Uses and Trusts, Accumulations, Powers, and the Rule against Perpetuities. The new system established by this codification, must be learned from the cases themselves, and there is need, therefore, of a treatise for digesting and analyzing these cases quite as much as there is for digesting and analyzing cases involving the principles of the unwritten law. This need is supplied in a very satisfactory way by this book. The first edition was published in 1891. Since then have been decided all the cases in the Court of Appeals contained in volumes 127-202 N. Y., both inclusive, and all the cases in the General Term or Appellate Division contained in volumes 62 Hun.—144 Appellate Division, both inclusive. All these decisions or the more important of them are commented upon or cited in this second edition.

In his first edition, Mr. Chaplin contended that under this new New York system there are two Rules against Perpetuities; the one aimed at the suspension of the Power of Alienation, and the other at Remote Vesting. In the second edition, the author can point triumphantly in vindication of his position to the recent decision in *Matter of Wilcox*, 194 N. Y., 288. And much of the new matter in the second edition is based upon this decision and the inferences that Mr. Chaplin draws from it. He attempts to fortify the decision by additional arguments and illustrations and to reconcile it with the decision in *Sawyer v. Cubby*, 146 N. Y., 192; but, in the opinion of the writer, his arguments and illustrations are not convincing and do not answer the

elaborate arguments of Surrogate Fowler in his learned work on "Real Property Law of the State of New York." It is to be noted also that the learned Surrogate does not concede that the decision in *Matter of Wilcox* is the final word on this question, contending that the decision itself might be supported on other grounds, and, indeed, the learned chief judge of the Court of Appeals himself admits that his decision could be based upon the invalidity of the precedent trust as well as upon the remote vesting of the gift over. But, on the other hand, the learned chief judge expressly recognizes the existence of the Rule against Remoteness and all his reasoning is directed to showing the invalidity of the gift over because it violates the Rule against Remote Vesting.

As Mr. Gray points out in his classical work on the Rule against Perpetuities, there is no part of the law in which the reasoning is so mathematical in its character as the Rule against Perpetuities, and yet, contrary to the popular maxim that figures never lie, "there is something in the subject which seems to facilitate error." This statement finds fresh illustration in our experience with the New York Rule against Perpetuities, or, perhaps one must now say, Rules against Perpetuities. There has been no more fruitful source of litigation than this rule, and there has been no more serious and treacherous obstacle to prevent the carrying out of the entirely reasonable and proper intentions of testators. Our experience with this rule is also an interesting illustration of the futility of any attempt to make the law definite and certain by codification. The object of the revisers was to establish a system of law "simple, uniform and intelligible," and one which might be "sufficiently understood by a few days of diligent study." What has been the result? The system of law established by the Revised Statutes has now been in force eighty-two years and not even this long period of time has been sufficient to settle all the questions that may arise under it. Mr. Chaplin's first edition, published twenty years ago, has already become antiquated. His second edition, while throwing much additional light upon the scope and meaning of the New York Rule against Perpetuities, suggests questions which are still to be answered, and we may anticipate during the period of the next twenty years an equally fruitful crop of litigation.

G. F. Canfield.

THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF MODERN LEGISLATION. By W. JETHRO BROWN, LL.D., LITT. D., Professor of Law in the University of Adelaide. London: JOHN MURRAY. 1912. pp. xx, 331.

Something like a million men and women pour into the lower end of Manhattan Island every morning and are poured out again upon the surrounding territory every evening. The consequent difficulties of transportation are enormous. It is probably true that the time will never come when the facilities will be adequate to the need, or will enable even a majority of the teeming throng to find seats in the cars. Most of the hard-working stenographers and clerks, therefore, are daily confronted with the choice of avoiding the rush by coming early and staying late, which would add from two to four hours to their day's work, or enduring the discomfort of hanging to a strap in a perspiring and relentless crowd.

In the name of individual liberty, Professor Brown would have